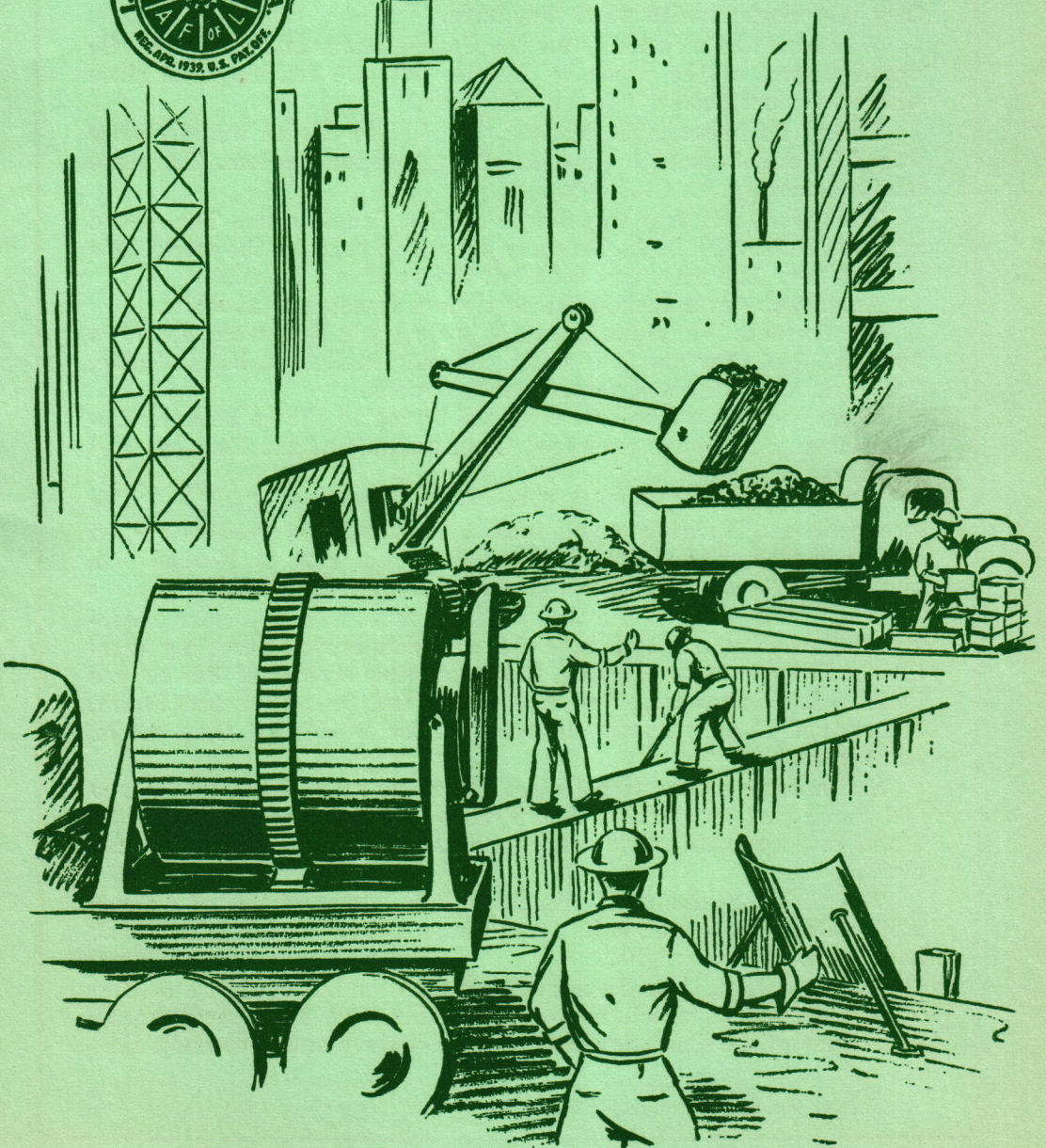


AUGUST · · 1948

The INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER



Official Magazine

THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS · CHAUFFEURS · WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS OF AMERICA

Russia Pushes Toward War

By LESTER M. HUNT

INCH BY INCH, Russia is pushing the United States to the brink of war. We do not believe Russia actually wants war, but the danger increases that she may be unable to stop the events she has started and that we will be in war before either nation realizes it.

Unquestionably, Russia is willing to risk war. She is playing for big stakes—the world. Not content with half of it, she wants it all. That is the way with dictators. Unless they can control everything, they rest insecure with what they have.

War would be a calamity for the United States and the world. So would control of the world by Russia. We are reaching the place where we must choose between calamities.

Facing an inescapable decision, the United States would choose war. We fought our first war against England for freedom. The same motive underlay the Civil War.

The first World War was fought against Prussianism. The second against Nazism. In both, Germany set out to conquer the world. We stopped her. The price was high but it was worth the cost.

Americans never reckon the cost when freedom is at stake.

Our freedom is at stake today. It is always in peril when dictators flourish. And they are flourishing, not only in Russia, but in Spain, Portugal, Argentina and several other nations.

Many people have become confused trying to choose between dictatorships. Some have embraced Communism to fight Fascism, and vice versa.

When anyone takes sides between dictatorships, dictatorship is strengthened. It thrives on confusion. Democracy is weakened when some people apologize for Communism as superior to Nazism. Or turn to one form of dictatorship to save them from another.

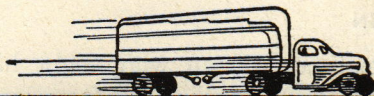
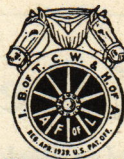
What the citizens of the United States must have is a clear understanding that all dictators are evil and dangerous. Strutting little Franco in Spain is an amusing, if contemptible spectacle. But so was Hitler. And Mussolini. And like Hitler and Mussolini and Stalin, Franco and Peron menace the peace of the world and the lives of Americans.

Stalin made a deal with Hitler. He would make one with Franco and Peron just as quickly. And Franco and Peron would play with Stalin to perpetuate world conditions under which dictatorships can thrive.

The United States must prepare to fight. Its first line of defense is its military power. But its second is an enlightened citizenry that knows what it must fight.

We must fight, if we do, not against a nation but against a system of government in which men are the slaves of their government. Americans prefer death to slavery. Pray God we must not make that choice!

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INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS
CHAUFFEURS . . . WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS

Vol. XLV

AUGUST, 1948

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Use Care in Withdrawal Cases

Men Seeking Readmission Should be Scrutinized

By DANIEL J. TOBIN

I HAVE repeatedly been asked to explain in simple language what a withdrawal card means. First, it means that a man has left the union in good standing.

Amongst some of our unions there is a foolish idea that the individual can come back at any time and deposit the withdrawal card and get reinstated. That is not the case and it is not the law.

If a man does something while out on a withdrawal card that is detrimental to the labor movement, if he commits a crime, if he helps to break a strike not only in the Teamsters' Union but in any other union, or if he does something else that is discreditable and that reduces him in character and in manhood in the opinion of the membership, they do not have to accept his withdrawal card and return him to membership.

This procedure should be followed in every one of our local unions: When a man wants reinstatement by depositing his withdrawal card, look him over carefully and if in doubt inquire of others.

There is another phase to the situation. If a man is out on withdrawal card and he has an accident and he comes back to work at the craft and he is not physically fit or he may become dependent on the union, the local union has the right to refuse him membership.

Another fact that should be well known to our local unions is that no local union can accept a man's withdrawal card except the local union which issued it.

Sometimes a man who might have worked in Massachusetts may go to California and deposit his withdrawal card, saying he has not time to send it back to his local union.

This procedure should be watched because some individuals are out on withdrawal cards who should never again be accepted by their own local unions and who should not be admitted into membership in any other local union. If it is discovered that a returning member has made false statements, he should immediately be disassociated from membership. For instance, if a man said he was never guilty of any serious crime against the union or against the government while he held his withdrawal card and afterwards it is found out that he was, such an individual should be brought to trial before the local executive board.

We must be a little more careful in the acceptance of men into our membership. We usually leave it to our employers to hire certain individuals whom they think are able to work and then we take them into the union without very much examination.

This is a mistake and you must be careful in the future. Recently we have found one or two spies within our union in the eastern states. When admitted to the union, they were asked very few questions. We also have found a few Communists within our union. They are very few and they got in by lying.

Any officer or member who has any suspicion should not hesitate to have the installing officer in the union ask the individual if he is a Communist or

if he sympathizes actively with the Communist movement. Under the constitution of the International Union adopted unanimously by the convention in San Francisco last August, a Communist or fellow traveler can be refused membership.

I want to encourage every able-bodied, honest, sincere man and woman who works at our craft to come into

our union, but no rats. We want men and women of character and honesty and decency who believe in trade unionism in our American form of government.

So keep your eyes open for your own protection.

There are many dangers surrounding the labor movement and this is one of the greatest.

I have had numerous letters and inquiries from responsible representatives of our union asking me once again who has been made executive vice-president of the International Union.

In accordance with the unanimous decision of the general convention, which was attended by 1,716 delegates in San Francisco last August, the power was granted to the International president to select whomever he desired for that position and to regulate the salary according to his judgment.

The general president announced in the columns of this journal some time ago that he had appointed Vice-President David Beck, who is a general organizer on the West Coast, as the executive vice-president. He also informed the general executive board of his action, which was unanimously approved by the board, although such approval was not necessary according to the action of the convention.

The executive vice-president is appointed for no special length of time and can be removed at any time if his services and actions are not satisfactory to the general president. No matter who the general president may be in the future, this is the law of the International Union.

Of course, it would be entirely impracticable to have anyone as executive

vice-president who did not carry out the policies and work in harmony with the general president either now or in the future. This is a necessity in order to protect and further the best interest of the International Union.

The vice-presidents of the International are elected for a certain length of time from convention to convention just as is the general president and the general secretary-treasurer. They cannot be removed from those offices except by the wishes of the membership in convention assembled, or unless they do something that is entirely wrong and charges are preferred against them. If found guilty, they can be impeached.

An executive vice-president, however, is a new office created in order that such an officer may be helpful to the general president in every way possible.

I think it was the distinct understanding by the convention that if possible the executive vice-president be chosen from within the elected vice-presidents and this was carried out by the general president.

Brother Beck travels from one end of the country to the other whenever required to do so and he has no permanent location or headquarters. Although he has an office in Seattle, he is in Washington, D. C., or in Chicago or New York whenever required by the

general president to take care of affairs of importance which it is impossible for the general president to attend to.

The family within this organization of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters has for many, many years worked in harmony and when a decision is reached by a vote of the general executive board, which is not always unanimous, the action of the board becomes unanimous and each member of the board scrupulously carries out

that decision. When such a decision is made and an order given to the general president to carry out that decision and advise local unions of said decision, all local unions must obey or else they cannot remain in affiliation with the International.

Only under such cooperative harmony, working together, can any international union succeed or progress and we might add that the same doctrine should be practiced within local unions.

Harmony in the International Union Means Success

By JOHN F. ENGLISH

THE question is *why* and *how* did the International Brotherhood of Teamsters become the strongest and the most powerful labor union in the world? Primarily, the answer lies in the harmony which has prevailed at all times within the International family.

When General President Daniel J. Tobin was elected in Boston in 1907, the organization as it existed then was composed principally of liabilities—there were no assets. The entire membership spread over the country totaled in the neighborhood of 20,000.

Because of its weak position, the Teamsters' Union at that time commanded little or no respect and it must have been a discouraging outlook, to say the least, for the general president to take over his duties. What little membership did exist was torn by secession in the larger cities where this International was organized and in still other cities there was practically no organization whatsoever.

Undoubtedly a long, hard pull was the only future that faced the general president. The affiliations now enjoyed

by the Teamsters throughout the country, affiliations with state federations, the building trades and central labor unions were nonexistent. Even if an affiliation with these bodies would have been possible, membership by the Teamsters was impractical because of lack of funds to pay even the small amount of per capita then in force.

The International president definitely did not want the position but was enjoined by his friends to take it over despite the dismal outlook and the pitifully small amount of pay on which he was expected to exist. His friends felt that unless a strong hand took over the organization in that stage, the Teamsters' International would sink into oblivion.

In looking back over the 40-year record, the accomplishments which have been obtained are outstanding. These accomplishments redound to the benefit not only of the Teamsters' International as an organization but also to each and every individual member.

At the present time, the International headquarters are located in Indianapo-

lis. In addition to this office, there is located in Washington, D. C., a legislative office in close proximity to the seat of law making for the country. Branch offices of the International exist also in San Francisco, Memphis and Chicago.

What a change has taken place in 40 years! At that time two organizers employed by the International were expected to cover the entire United States in the interests of the International. The general president, instead of devoting his efforts to furthering the aims of the International among other affiliates spent practically all of his time going from city to city organizing and settling differences between disgruntled groups.

In 1907 the membership totaled approximately 20,000. Today it is approaching the million mark. In place of two organizers there is now a large staff of organizers and five auditors. The office force of the International has grown from three to 25 at the present time. Statisticians and assistants are employed to keep an account of the various facts and figures necessary in negotiating agreements.

While at one time the Teamsters were snubbed, even by their logical affiliates, the state federations, building trades and central labor unions because of their weak position, now the support of this organization is eagerly sought because of the respect and the strength which it has acquired. This support and assistance our local unions readily give to the fullest extent.

Since it was physically impossible for the general president to reach, at all times, the full membership of the International, he executed a shrewd plan for accomplishing this end by instituting the magazine, THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER. It was the only

way that he could contact not only the officers of each local union but also each individual member. In this way he could counsel and by example instruct the membership how to perform its duties in order to further the interests of the labor movement.

This magazine has now grown and enjoys one of the largest circulations of any publication in the country. Experience has shown that the journal is read avidly not only by the membership but also by business and professional men in many fields. Congressmen quite regularly request additional copies of the magazine, further attesting to its valuable content. Besides the membership, the magazine also is sent to universities, to the members of Congress, to many industrial organizations as well as being sent abroad.

From its very feeble beginning of 40 years ago, the technical operations of the International have grown to a sizable and quite representative structure. In recent months, a reorganization has taken place, particularly in the office of the general secretary-treasurer, involving modernization of the accounting system, including the installation of up-to-date machine methods of control and also the purchase of new equipment to facilitate the shipment of supplies. These expenditures are resulting in more immediate and effective contact with the local unions and in a lower cost of supplies shipped to the locals.

Even more, following through on his recommendation to the International convention in San Francisco in August of last year, the general secretary-treasurer has caused to be instituted in the local unions an entirely new, modern system of keeping their accounts. While all local unions have

not as yet converted to the new system, the response from those which have has justified this move. Without exception, the new system is being employed by the local unions most effectively and the letters of commendation which have arrived in the office bear out the success of the plan.

The financial structure of the International Brotherhood from its lowly beginning of liabilities 40 years ago has grown to the point where at the present time the assets total close to \$20,000,000, including almost \$14,000,000 in government bonds.

It must be borne in mind that these financial accomplishments have been attained on the lowest per capita fees of any international organization. Despite this low per capita fee, a gain in assets has accrued while at the same time the organizers of this International and its office employees are enjoying the highest pay in the American Federation of Labor.

Also, the International Union employs legal counsel, the best obtainable, that can be called for assistance by the local unions when their own lawyers are unable to carry out their legal programs for them.

The success in forming such a militant organization can be attributed only to the leadership of its general president.

Unfailingly, during the past many years, his objective has been to instruct the organizers and officers of the local unions in their duties and how by obedience to these instructions success can follow.

One of his outstanding characteristics and one which has brought much respect to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters is his opposition to strikes. He has always believed in us-

ing every last means of negotiation, conciliation and arbitration and has employed none but the most honorable means to settle disputes.

At all times, the general president has followed the dictates of the International constitution thus setting an example for the officers of the local unions. While the general president has always been opposed to strikes, yet he has encouraged the officers of the local unions to negotiate to the end that everything possible be attained for the membership without trouble and not to sign agreements unless the majority of the membership is satisfied.

Once the agreement has been signed, he has always instructed that the Teamsters' Union live up to its contract. I believe this, too, is one of the reasons why the organization is at the present time enjoying such a huge amount of success.

At the time that the general president assumed this gigantic task, he found much jealousy existing among the officers of many of the top local unions. The effort that he has put forth over the period of years to create harmony in the local unions has resulted in one of the best labor organizations in the world.

Experience has shown that not only the officers but each and every individual member is doing all in his power to assist directly the Teamsters' movement, as well as the entire labor movement indirectly.

The recommendation of appointments which the general president has made throughout the years further attests to the wisdom with which he has taken over the helm of leadership, because in every instance these men have been able, conscientious and sincere.

At no time has the building of the organization been hampered by the

subjugation of the common good to individual advancement. Always the interest of the organization has prevailed, resulting in a very tight-knit body. The instruction of the general president has always been that if the local union is right in the advancement of its ideas, then it will receive every protection from the International office, but if it is proven wrong, no assistance will be forthcoming.

This International Union has by its progressive program throughout the years placed billions of dollars in the pay envelopes of its membership and shortened the working day. This has resulted in increasing the buying power

of the membership and corresponding happiness in the families of its members. A high percentage of Teamsters are home owners and have in addition a car in the garage. The families are now enjoying educational and recreational facilities unheard of 40 years ago by men in this line of work.

The question, as first posed, *why* and *how* the International Brotherhood of Teamsters has grown to be the most powerful labor union in the world, morally, financially and otherwise, it is felt has been answered in the foregoing. Harmony and cooperation have prevailed. Let us continue to progress in the same manner.

Labor Press Prepares for November Battles

The United States Supreme Court has placed a tremendous responsibility on the shoulders of the nation's labor press. By its decision that we are free to take sides on the issues and the candidates in the 1948 campaign, without fear of reprisal from the restrictive provisions of the Taft-Hartley law, it has placed us in the forefront of the battle for labor's rights and for human decency and progress everywhere.

Due to the oppressive strictures of the Taft-Hartley law, many other avenues of political activity have been closed to organized labor. Outside of word-of-mouth its press will be practically the only remaining effective weapon left at labor's disposal to aid its friends and defeat its enemies in this year's campaign.

We feel sure that the nation's labor

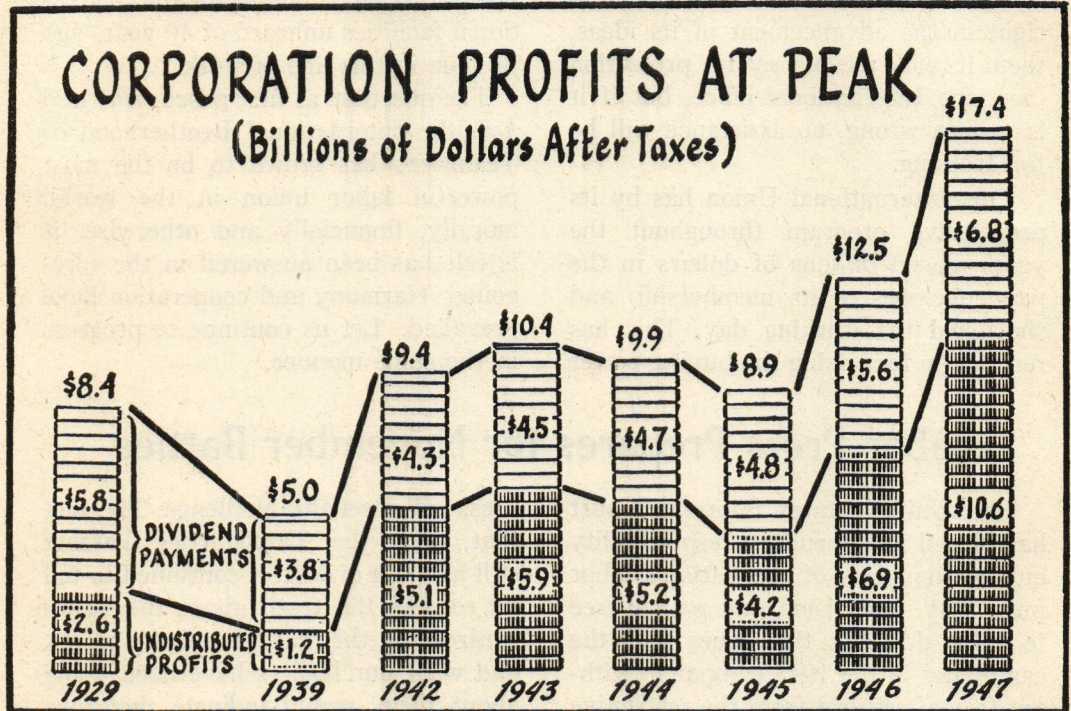
press will meet this challenge. The fact that, with the Taft-Hartley hatchet still hanging over it, it continued to tell its readers the truth about the issues confronting this nation and the world, and what our leaders have been doing about them, would indicate that now that the gags have been removed it will be a stronger force than ever for truth and progress.

Speaking for ourselves, we pledge our readers that from now until November 2 we will painstakingly examine the record of every candidate for public office. We will try to decide—with the help, of course, of national sources of information, AFL and others—which candidates have proved, by their records, not their promises, that they are true friends of labor.—*Colorado Labor Advocate*.

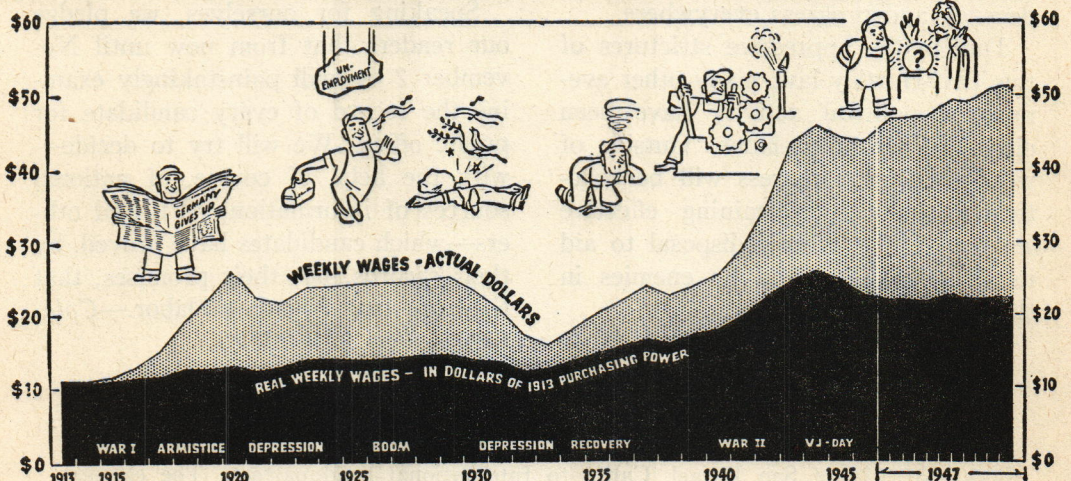
SAN RAFAEL TEAMSTERS WIN FEED MILLS

Victory over the CIO by a margin of 4 to 1 was reported by the executive board of Local No. 624 of San Rafael, Calif., to International headquarters. The election covered feed mills. The executive board attributed the success in the election to the excellent work of the feed truck drivers under the supervision of Lowell A. Goodyear.

Profits Leap-Wages Lag



35 YEARS OF FACTORY WORKERS' WAGES—IN DOLLARS AND PURCHASING POWER



This shows how wage increases are being taken away from the working people by inflation. While corporation profits reach record heights, wages lag far behind. See chart on page 25 for further evidence of how Congress helps corporations and hurts the consumers.

It's Harder to Win Strikes Now

Taft-Hartley Act Encourages Strike Breaking, Company Unions

PROBABLY the most damaging effect of the Taft-Hartley Act on organized labor is its encouragement of organized strikebreaking.

"Economic strikers" are made fair game for hostile employers. These are men who are striking for better wages or working conditions, the cause of most strikes.

Under the Taft-Hartley Act employers can replace "economic strikers." Then the strikebreakers are entitled to preference in holding the jobs when the strike is settled.

This means that striking union men can be left unemployed while the employers take back only a part of the strikers and retain all the scabs they hired.

That means an open shop. The next step is for the company to have its scabs petition for "decertification" of the union, which means that all the union men are out.

Under these conditions it is very difficult for a union to win a strike. The Taft-Hartley Act has made it necessary for unions to be well financed and prepared for a long and costly strike before they dare challenge an employer.

The union must be prepared to pay strike benefits for a long time and it must be thoroughly organized to make its strike successful. Any union that tries a "quickie" strike is inviting disaster.

The new pattern of industry since enactment of the Taft-Hartley Act is becoming increasingly clear. The employer simply refuses to grant any union demands.

The employer then goes through the

motions of negotiating. He meets with the union representatives to avoid being guilty of refusing to bargain. But all he will bargain about are lower wages or worse working conditions.

By stalling indefinitely the employer attempts to goad the union into striking.

That is an economic strike. And the employer then sets up an outcry in the newspapers. He says he will have to close his plant or move it out of the city. After a certain amount of this hokum he begins hiring strikebreakers to "save" the industry for the city.

Sometimes he signs up his scabs in a company union so they can kid themselves they are not scabs.

But all the time he is starving the union men and trying to break their morale and destroy their union.

An inspiring example of unions uniting to assist another union in its struggle against a huge corporation has been occurring in Hartford, Conn., during the last five months. There striking Teamsters have had the united support of all of labor.

Many corporations throw money to the winds to fight unions. And under the laws passed by the last Congress, the corporations can save taxes on the money they spend fighting unions.

So, in actual fact, the cost of the anti-union crusade is being paid by the taxpayers.

Under present conditions the employers are united. Their strategy is to hit the unions one by one and lick them one at a time.

And every time a strong union is beaten, organized labor as a whole suf-

fers. The only successful strategy that can be employed against organized employers is to meet their united strength with labor's united strength.

If employers are ever convinced that an unprovoked assault on one union will be bitterly resisted by all unions, we may have much more labor peace than we anticipate, in spite of the Taft-Hartley Act.

It is still possible to win strikes and wage increases.

But times have changed. New methods and new weapons are necessary. If labor is to survive, it must learn to use them.

In recent years the Teamsters' Union

has been consistently preaching solidarity and unity and urging the leaders of all unions to get together and set aside their personal feelings and their blind personal ambitions.

This doctrine has been advocated insistently by President Tobin in every section of the country.

We know it is difficult for men who are leaders to do this, but the life of the labor movement hangs in the balance.

It is the determination of the enemies of labor, in and out of Congress, to destroy unions. They can be defeated only by a similar, united determination on the part of labor's leaders that they shall not succeed.

Banks Try to Pilfer Pennies from Workers

Some banks don't overlook a dime. They don't even overlook the pennies that can be filched from the savings of working men and women. They resent the fact that the federal government pays 2 per cent interest on postal savings deposits while the banks pay only 1 per cent.

So they introduced a bill in the last Congress to force the government to reduce the interest on postal savings.

They wanted to take a penny off every dollar you save. Pretty dirty business! But that's free enterprise, as interpreted by the corporations who ran the last Congress.

This bill was too raw even for the last Congress to pass. But they may try to sneak it through in the special session. Keep an eye on them. They'll take everything you have if you don't watch them.

He Doesn't Think Much of Congress, Either

O. V. Howland of Kansas City likes what we said about Congress last month. In a note of appreciation to President Tobin he said:

"I offer congratulations. I don't belong to the Brotherhood but I often have an opportunity to read the maga-

zine. Just read Lester Hunt's article on adjournment of Congress and upon that I feel like shaking hands. Truer words were never written. I only wish the article in pamphlet form could be showered over the nation. People need to be informed before they vote again."

Some trade unionists fail to attend meetings, buy union label goods, or patronize union service establishments. However, now that Congress is trying to take away their rights, they will wake up! They will not only vote, but they will fight for their rights as union men. Organized labor will grow in membership and exert greater economic power than ever before. Labor will not only regain any rights of which it is deprived today, but it will enjoy greater freedom and industrial justice tomorrow!—807 Teamster, New York City.

LLPE Wants Precinct Workers

Organization for Election Day Must Start Now

By JOSEPH D. KEENAN

Director, Labor's League for Political Education

So you don't like what the 80th Congress did to you in the last two years. You didn't get better schools for your children, you didn't get an increased old age pension, you didn't get a higher minimum wage, you didn't get a home at a price you could afford.

But you did get dollar-a-pound butter, a tax law that made the rich richer and did nothing for you, and you got an unworkable labor law that stripped you of all your hard won gains since 1932.

What are you going to do about it? Public opinion polls show that the working man takes less interest than anyone else in politics.

It may seem fantastic, but many of our own AFL members think that a reactionary sweep in the November election is inevitable.

They assume that there is some magic wand that swings elections one way or another.

The plain truth of the matter is that if the 43 million of we wage and salary workers would quit sitting around grumbling about our sorry fate, and get out the vote starting right now, we could easily bring in a liberal Congress by an overwhelming vote.

"He also serves who only stands and waits" does not apply to politics. The one day in the year when all men are equal is on election day. Your vote is as good as anyone else's, be he a captain of industry or the last apprentice hired.

If you don't vote, nobody else can do it for you. Just as in a union shop

election where failure to vote is a vote for no union, failure to vote on election day is a betrayal of your champion in Congress and a boost to his reactionary opposition.

Elections are won in the precinct—by ballots in the box. Every reactionary politician knows that so long as his opposition does not build a flesh and blood organization in every precinct to turn out the votes on election day, he has nothing to worry about.

War and politics are a lot alike. Neither is won by threats and resolutions. Both are won by well organized armies in the field.

That is why Labor's League for Political Education was formed. But just as in war, so in political action, it is not the general, but the men in the line who win the victories.

That is why we must have active local leagues organized jointly by all the local unions in each community and congressional district in this country. National and state leagues are not enough.

There are more than 100,000 precincts in this country. Just as we have a shop steward in every AFL shop, we must have a union political steward in every one of the 100,000 precincts to protect our political interests.

Every steward must head a committee of trade union volunteers, each with his assigned area within his neighborhood. The success or failure of our program depends on these front line volunteers. It is up to them to get their neighbors registered, their poll tax

paid, and out on election day to vote for labor's friends.

The alibi of the non-voter or the wrong voter is that he didn't know anything about the candidates. It is up to our local leagues and our precinct committeemen to tell these people why and how to vote and get their ballots in the box on election day.

Many of us shrug off our political responsibilities by saying politics is a dirty business and neither major party puts up worthy candidates.

Well, whether you like it or not—you are in politics right now. Government is a huge enterprise today spending 40 billions a year making laws that affect our lives every minute of the day.

You can't avoid government or politics by walking away and sticking your head in the sand.

Politics is everybody's business because it affects everybody. If you want to have any say in how you are governed you have to demonstrate your right to self government by exercising your right to vote.

Any party and any candidate can be changed. Corrupt unrepresentative machines are the fault of lazy, disinterested citizens. When we have a permanent army of trade union political committeemen in every precinct in the country ready to inform the voting public when a congressman betrays the people and ready to turn out the vote on election day, then the complexion of politics, public office holders, and the laws passed will change for the better.

You can't continue to enjoy the rights of democracy unless you accept the responsibilities of democracy—that means registering and voting intelligently.

Let's get into action now, not next year or next week. Time is running out. Where can you do the biggest and best job for victory? The answer is: right in your own community and precinct. Get in touch with your local Labor's League for Political Education and volunteer to help deliver the vote in your own neighborhood and precinct.

Strike Averted Against Albany Milk Dealers

Secretary-Treasurer Louis J. Russo of Local No. 787 of Albany, N. Y., has completed negotiations with milk dealers of his area, following sudden termination of the contract by the employers.

The union wanted a five-day week but compromised on a 5½-day week, obtained by working alternate five and six-day weeks.

This is the equivalent of a substantial wage increase and has provided 35 extra jobs for members of Local No. 787, Mr. Russo said.

A strike was averted in spite of the

contract termination, inspired, Mr. Russo suspects, by the General Ice Cream Corporation, a subsidiary of National Dairy Products Corporation, distributors of Sealtest products.

General Ice Cream apparently intended to extend its fight on the Teamsters' Union to Albany from Hartford, Conn. But the Albany Teamsters were prepared.

The Hartford strike has been in progress since March 2 when the corporation imported non-union men to take the jobs of Teamsters then at work under a union shop contract.

There Are 2 Kinds of Employers

Patronize the Good Kind—The Union Employers

By GEORGE MEANY

THERE are two kinds of employers. First, there is the decent employer, the man who believes his workers have the same right to organize for their economic betterment as he himself has to join with other employers to promote his interests.

This kind of employer deals in good faith with the unions established by his employees for their protection and advancement. This kind of employer is an asset to the nation and deserving of the fullest support by every trade unionist.

The other kind of employer is a chiseler. He hates unions. In one way and another he tries to destroy unions.

He makes heavy contributions to the campaign funds of candidates for public office who will carry out his anti-union assignments. He supports the undemocratic organizations which work day in and day out to injure the cause of trade unionism.

Surely it is needless to point out that this type of employer is entitled to no respect and no support from any intelligent citizen.

The fair employers of America operate on a union basis. They know that the best workers in the nation, the most skilled and the most productive, the men and women who sincerely believe in giving a real day's work for a fair day's pay, are to be found in the ranks of organized labor.

The fair employers practice collective bargaining in good faith year after year. They pay good union wages to their employees under the terms of union contracts.

These employers, proud of their as-

sociation with the movement which has done so very much to make our nation the most prosperous land in history, display the union label on their products.

Quality merchandise has its origins in a union shop. Quality services, by the same token, are provided by union enterprises—that is, by firms which have been organized and which employ workers under union conditions.

The intelligent consumer wants quality merchandise and quality services, but he has no assurance that he is getting them unless the commodities bear the union label and the services are performed by those who wear union buttons or where the union shop card is on view.

To assure himself of the maximum value for his dollar—and never was this more important than today—the consumer who wishes to serve not only himself but also his country need only remember one easy rule—always look for the union label, shop card and button. These emblems are the hallmarks of fine quality.

To the trade unionists comprising the great American Federation of Labor family they mean more than excellent merchandise and service.

To the members of our federation, particularly those who have been members for some time, these symbols of fair wages and decent working conditions represent one of the most effective ways of helping themselves and their fellow workers to maintain their present wages and conditions and to achieve further advancement and prog-

ress. It is through insistence at all times upon union service that the wage-earners of our country, with the highest living standard in the world, can protect themselves against any return to the misery of labor in our fathers' time.

And let us never forget that there are forces at work always which aim at the destruction of organized labor and a resumption of the conditions of an earlier day, when the average worker was compelled to toil 12 hours daily for a mere pittance and when security of any kind was but a dream for the men and women in the ranks of labor.

Surely it is a great satisfaction for us to know, when we are making a purchase of any character, that our expenditure is not supporting an anti-labor employer.

It is good to know that our purchase is not buttressing economic injustice. But how can we know these things? How can we be sure?

The answer is that we can know only when we have insisted upon the union label, shop card and button.

Unless we do insist upon these emblems it is more than likely that the goods we are purchasing were produced

under sweatshop conditions and that, instead of helping the workers who are still underpaid and working under miserable conditions to lift themselves out of darkness, we have, in effect, kicked them deeper into the dungeon of despair.

Every thinking citizen wants to help make our America an even better country for all our people in the months ahead than it has been in the past.

The key to a better America for all is the simple and logical principle enunciated by the founders of the American Federation of Labor and reiterated today—the principle that buying on a union basis must be linked with working under 100 per cent union conditions. Our slogan must be “work union and buy union.”

The enemies of our free way of life are banking on a depression in our country. If the Communists are to be stopped from swallowing up nations which want to keep their freedom and if our own people here at home are to have happy lives, our prosperity must increase and it must endure.

One of the best possible ways to secure our American prosperity is to demand union goods and services.

New Union Officers Should Take Advice

Inexperienced young union officers may be classified into two general categories: those who are humble enough to admit that they have something to learn from veterans in the labor movement and those who conceitedly assume the responsibilities of an office with the erroneous belief that by a special gift of nature they inherited all the knowledge required for successfully running a union—and quite often they run it into the ditch.

The former face an excellent prospect

for a successful career in the labor movement, for they are humble enough to accept advice—and even to ask for it—while the latter are doomed to failure for the reason that they dry up the sources of information that is required for success. Someone has said that the less we know the more conceited we are, and that he who has accumulated a vast amount of knowledge also has the clearest understanding of his own limitations. — *The Catering Industry Employee.*

60 Milwaukee Drivers Honored

Roll 17,000,000 Miles Without Chargeable Accident

SEVENTEEN million miles of driving without an accident is the remarkable record made by 60 members of Local No. 200 of Milwaukee employed by the Hillside Transit Company, Inc.

These 60 experts were honored recently at a safety meeting with presentation of awards for their achievements, it was reported by Secretary-Treasurer E. C. Riley of Local No. 200.

A feature of the program was the recognition of George Reinolt as driver of the year for 1947, and also as driver of the month.

He was presented with a diamond studded watch by Jack Williams, own-

er of the Hillside company. Diamond studded watches were also presented to Ray Hatch and Norbert Stauber who had completed 15 and 14 years respectively without a chargeable accident.

Watches, gold pins and other rewards for driving ability were given to the 57 other members of Local No. 200 who had rolled up the impressive safety record for the company.

Mr. Reinolt's honor was not due to any spectacular achievement but rather to a long and consistent record of ability, according to Mr. Riley.

The union official said that points considered in Mr. Reinolt's selection as driver of the year were his safety



135 YEARS OF SAFE DRIVING—This remarkable record was established by these men, employees of the Hillside Transit Company, members of Local No. 200 of Milwaukee.

The men and their years of safe driving are, front row, from the left: Melvin Peck, 11 years; Earl Brandt, eight years; Kenneth Schmidt, five years; Harry Hodgson, six years; Kermit Peterson, 10 years, and Herbert Lexow, nine years.

In the back row are: Edwin Northway, six years; Alex Spatz, 11 years; Robert Hartel, five years; Edwin Manzeck, 11 years; Norbert Stauber, 14 years; Albert Koshudy, nine years; Ray Hatch, 15 years; Herman Ulrich, seven years, and Elmer Geisberger, eight years.

record, his reliability in handling equipment and his cooperation with his employer.

"When George takes out a piece of equipment you can be certain it is coming back, regardless of weather or highway conditions," said Mr. Riley.

He also had warm praise for Mr. Williams, a former truck driver himself. The employer formerly worked as a union driver belonging to Local No. 710 of Chicago.

Twenty years ago he took over the Hillside company and has proved himself to be a splendid employer, maintaining excellent relations with his men, as attested by the remarkable job they do for him.

"Jack is one of the best of employers," said Mr. Riley. "We work very closely with him. Whenever a measure is introduced in the legislature that would injure labor, we can count on Jack to go to bat for us.

"He is a fine speaker and carries a lot of influence when he gets up to present his side of a case to the legislature. We also cooperate with him and use our influence when an unfair law is proposed that would injure the truck operators."

With that kind of an employer, it is not surprising that he has drivers who handle his equipment with care and deliver his merchandise with speed and safety.

St. Paul Dairies Hold Union Shop

BY A VOTE of more than 400 to 9, the dairy employees of St. Paul have demanded the union shop under which they have been working with Local No. 546 as their bargaining agent.

Secretary Treasurer A. J. (Ben) Mitchell of Local No. 546 reported the outcome of the election held under auspices of the National Labor Relations Board and expressed his satisfaction with the outcome.

He declared the results to be a repudiation of the statements of Senator Joseph H. Ball of Minnesota that working men favored the "freedom" granted them under the Taft-Hartley Act.

Commenting further, he said:

"The results of this election fully sustain the position we have always taken in opposition to those who contend that only the 'labor bosses' favor union shop contracts.

"I do not know just how many NLRB elections have been held in St. Paul since the Taft-Hartley law went into effect but I know that every one held in an organized plant or industry has sustained the union shop.

"The authors of the Taft-Hartley law and its sponsors in Congress evidently hoped that it was true, as Joe Ball and others claimed, that the rank and file of labor is not even luke warm toward the union shop. But as the NLRB has gone ahead supervising elections on this point it has become apparent that labor is almost unanimous in its support of the union shop.

"That's why a lot of folks in Congress are now talking about repealing that portion of the law that requires an election to determine the wishes of the employees in a plant or an industry as to the union shop."

Local No. 369 of Muncie, Ind., has contributed \$300 to the Muncie Boys' Club to help erect a new building. "This is a civic movement which the Teamsters heartily indorse," declared Secretary-Treasurer D. E. Mahoney of Local No. 369 in announcing the contribution which will mean much in solving juvenile problems in that city.

Tobin Declines Seat in Cabinet

Secretaryship of Labor Offered by Two Presidents

By THOMAS E. FLYNN

FOR the second time in five years, President Tobin has declined a seat in the cabinet of a President of the United States.

His second rejection of an honor that most men would regard as the crowning achievement of their lives was on June 29 in conference with President Truman at the White House.

Mr. Tobin went to the White House at the personal invitation of the President, an invitation that no loyal American can ignore.

On that occasion President Truman asked Mr. Tobin to accept the cabinet post of secretary of labor, vacated by the death of Lewis B. Schwellenbach on June 10.

Mr. Tobin declined the appointment from President Truman as he had declined a similar appointment from President Roosevelt in the fall of 1943.

President Truman then asked Mr. Tobin to recommend someone for the position but Mr. Tobin said he could not do that and left the matter entirely to the President's discretion.

This is in line with Mr. Tobin's consistent policy of accepting no personal honor and exerting no personal influence in politics. His participation in politics has always been as president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, discharging his obligation to protect the interests of its members.

Mr. Tobin's rejection of the offer by President Truman does not indicate a lack of appreciation of the confidence of the President. Nor can it be construed as opposition to President Truman or the Democratic party.

Instead it was in conformity with Mr. Tobin's determination to remain strictly neutral until the campaign gets under way and the position of both parties and their candidates has become clear.

Then the Teamsters will decide.

In the White House meeting of June 29, the President asked Mr. Tobin for the support of the Teamsters' Union, but in view of the position taken recently by the International executive board, Mr. Tobin informed him it was impossible to commit this union to either party at this time.

The International executive board decided at its meeting of June 8 to defer political action. It authorized President Tobin to call a special meeting of delegates from all Teamster locals in September to discuss problems of organization, and other matters.

If such a meeting is called, the question of which party and candidates to support will be submitted to the delegates, in addition to their other business.

It was at a similar meeting in 1944 that the Teamsters' Union threw their support to President Roosevelt for a fourth term. He was the guest of this organization at a banquet and delivered a historic speech over a nationwide radio hookup that changed the complexion of the campaign and the history of the United States.

Mr. Tobin could have been sitting at the head table that night as secretary of labor, a member of the cabinet and a close and trusted adviser of the

President. Instead, Mr. Tobin chose to sit there as the president of this Brotherhood, the representative of the million men he has welded into the largest and most influential union in the United States, if not the world.

A year previous President Roosevelt had called Mr. Tobin to the White House. He informed Mr. Tobin that he held in his hand the resignation of Frances Perkins as secretary of labor.

He added that Mr. Tobin was the only man on whom the AFL, CIO and such independent unions as the railroad brotherhoods could agree as the successor to Miss Perkins.

Mr. Tobin not only turned down the offer but he urgently advised President Roosevelt not to accept Miss Perkins' resignation and to make no change in the department of labor until after the 1944 campaign.

President Roosevelt followed this advice and thus avoided any conflict over a new secretary of labor during the campaign.

Never before has publicity been given to Mr. Tobin's refusal to become a cabinet member, not once but twice.

It is mentioned now to forever quiet the rumors started by bush league politicians that Mr. Tobin aspired to some recognition for himself in the present campaign.

No President could offer Mr. Tobin anything he has not already rejected. His support of candidates is determined solely on the attitude of the candidates toward the principles that organized labor cherishes.

It is true that Mr. Tobin accepted an appointment from President Roosevelt as his assistant prior to the Second World War. He also cooperated closely with President Wilson during the First World War.

But that was during times of na-

tional emergency when it was the duty of every citizen to discharge every task assigned him by his government.

At the time Mr. Tobin was appointed by President Roosevelt, this country was in the midst of a mighty defense program, the importance of which few people realized.

Seeing that war was imminent and being anxious to do everything possible to prepare for it, Mr. Tobin yielded to the request of President Roosevelt and assumed the extra burden.

He served temporarily in an official capacity in order to expedite production and smooth labor-management relations.

That, however, was purely a patriotic service in a crisis and when his mission was accomplished, Mr. Tobin relinquished the position to which most men would have clung, and returned to the primary purpose of his life—serving the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

But he carried on his war work even more effectively as president of the Teamsters' Union. For the protection of the nation and the lives of more than 100,000 Teamsters in active service throughout the world, he insisted on rigid adherence to the no-strike pledge of American labor.

His personal efforts resolved countless labor disputes that might have reached the strike stage without his expert attention.

His consistent insistence throughout the war was that the wheels of industry keep rolling at top capacity regardless of minor irritations.

Throughout the decades he has served as president of this International, Mr. Tobin's instructions have always been to use the strike only as a

weapon of last resort, after all other avenues of settlement have been tried.

The files of this magazine, running back to his ascension to the presidency in 1907, bear indisputable testimony of this policy.

This is no new policy, recently adopted as the theme for patriotic speeches. It has always been the policy of this International.

Of course the Teamsters have had strikes. Some of them have been rugged. Once in a strike, the International spares no effort or expense to win it.

Those who have met Mr. Tobin in economic combat respect his unswerving determination and success in behalf of the members involved.

Undue significance has been attached to the fact that Mr. Tobin refused to serve as a delegate at large from Indiana to the Democratic national convention, after his election as such.

He did that to avoid any act that might be interpreted as committing the Teamsters prematurely.

Later he refused an invitation from the Democratic national chairman to address the Philadelphia convention.

The telegraphic invitation of Senator McGrath and Mr. Tobin's reply are printed elsewhere in this issue so that the membership may be fully advised of all political developments.

At the time Mr. Tobin refused to attend the convention as a delegate or to address the convention, it was by no means certain who the Democrats would nominate or what the platform would contain.

However, the chief reason for Mr. Tobin's decision was that he is working day and night on serious problems affecting the membership of the International.

New problems have arisen because of the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act and similar state legislation. They require all the time the general president has.

The arduous schedule of work has agreed with him. He is in excellent health and his main consideration is what should be the guiding star of every other representative of our union—to protect the dignity and maintain the prestige of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Treasury Praises 4 Minnesota Locals

Four Minnesota local unions have been cited by the United States Treasury Department for their outstanding cooperation in the campaign to promote the sale of savings bonds.

They are Locals No. 32 of Duluth, No. 471 of Minneapolis, No. 546 of St. Paul and No. 958 of Minneapolis.

Local No. 958 is a taxi drivers' local. The others are dairy locals.

A letter from Vernon L. Clark, national director of the savings bond division of the Treasury Department, informed President Tobin of the fine work of these four locals in distribut-

ing 180,000 copies of a pamphlet describing the security offered in federal bonds.

Darrell D. Bandy, Minnesota state director, was also warm in his praise of the Teamster cooperation.

In addition to distributing the pamphlets, Local No. 471 of Minneapolis put advertisements in the newspapers to encourage the purchase of bonds.

Savings bonds pay almost three times as much interest as the banks pay. If you have any money to spare that you won't need for a while, put it in federal savings bonds. It will pay you.

Pittsburgh Stores Cut Deliveries

National Plan Seen to Make Customers Carry Parcels

EVIDENCE of a national campaign by large department stores to cut delivery service and thereby throw drivers out of work, has been uncovered in Pittsburgh.

International Organizer Albert Dietrich has obtained copies of a letter that all the large department stores in Pittsburgh have sent their customers urging them to carry their small packages to "help us maintain our prices at the lowest possible level."

This leads the customer to believe that by carrying packages, prices will be lower. That is outright deception. The department stores are making fabulous profits under soaring prices.

During the war when deliveries were practically eliminated did the department stores reduce prices? They did not. They charged all the OPA would permit them to charge and put the extra profits from non-operating delivery systems into their cash registers.

The stores made an extra profit on the packages the customers carried.

Since the war, Teamster locals have been renewing their campaign to make the public conscious of delivery service. The customers pay for it, so they might as well use it. And when they do use it they are providing jobs at union wages for drivers.

When they don't use it, they are merely throwing men out of work to make higher profits for the stores.

Mr. Dietrich sent the International a letter sent by the Joseph Horne Co. to its customers. He said that identical letters have been sent by the other department stores to their customers.

The letter stated that free delivery

service would be maintained within 150 miles of Pittsburgh on purchases of more than \$2, exclusive of tax.

Exceptions include bulky or heavy packages and merchandise being repaired, stored, etc. In explanation of the changes the letter stated:

"We are taking this means of informing you of a change in our delivery policy which has been made in order to help maintain the lowest prices possible on our merchandise.

"We request your cooperation in carrying small packages because by so doing you will help us maintain our prices at the lowest possible level."

In commenting on the letter Mr. Dietrich said:

"It is my opinion that this is part of a national program of the large department stores to try to cut down on the number of drivers used to deliver packages.

"You realize as well as I do that it will have no reflection whatsoever on the cost of the merchandise, as the department stores are making more money today than at any time in history."

If the stores are successful in persuading their customers to carry some packages, they will eventually demand that the customers carry all packages or else pay a high delivery fee.

This will tend to force customers to use their private cars as delivery trucks to carry their purchases home.

It looks like the first concerted move by another industry to squeeze organized labor. It should be resisted vigorously and all local unions should step up their "have it delivered" campaigns.

29 States to Compete in Rodeo

Finals Will Be Held in Washington in October

DEFINITE arrangements for state truck rodeos have been completed in 29 states, assuring a field of at least that many state champions in the straight truck class and an equal number in the tractor-semitrailer class for the National Truck Rodeo, scheduled to be held in Washington, D. C., in October.

The rodeo finals will highlight the 15th annual convention of the American Trucking Associations, set for the nation's capital October 8 to 13. Preliminaries are to be held outdoors in

downtown Washington during the morning and afternoon of October 9. The finals will move indoors under lights during the evening of October 10 in one of the city's biggest sports arenas.

Rodeos have so far been held by the truck associations of Texas, California, Washington, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Montana, Connecticut and Alabama.

The rodeos scheduled for August will be held by the Michigan Trucking Association at Detroit, August 5-7;



MASSACHUSETTS CHAMPIONS—These are the winners of the truck rodeo sponsored by the Massachusetts Truck Association being congratulated by the secretary-treasurer of their union, S. P. Jason, extreme right, of Local No. 59, New Bedford. At the left is Arthur Macedo, winner of the straight truck class, and in the center is Alfred Raynard, winner of the tractor-semi-trailer class. Mr. Raynard has an 11-year record of safe driving. Both Massachusetts winners will compete for the national championship in Washington in October. They have been members of Local No. 59 since 1936.

North Dakota Motor Carriers' Association at Minot, August 6-8; Motor Vehicle Association of Georgia at Atlanta, August 13 and 14; Wisconsin Motor Carriers' Association at Milwaukee, August 21; Missouri Bus and Truck Association at Sedalia, August 22; Oregon Motor Transport Association at Portland, August 25, and Central Motor Freight Association at Peoria, August 28. The Rhode Island Truck Owners' Association also will hold its rodeo in August.

Roadeos have been scheduled for September by the Oklahoma Motor Carriers' Association, the Minnesota Motor Transport Association, the Indiana Motor Truck Association and the Idaho Motor Transport Association, but definite dates for them have not yet been announced.

Others scheduled for September include: the New Mexico Motor Carriers' Association at Albuquerque, September 2; Mississippi Transport Association, at Biloxi, September 6; Ohio

Association of Commercial Haulers, Columbus, September 9 and 10; Arizona Motor Transport Association, Phoenix, September 11; Tennessee Motor Transport Association, Nashville, September 15 and 16; Kansas Motor Carriers' Association, Wichita, September 15 and 17; Iowa Motor Truck Association, Des Moines, September 18 and 19; Colorado Motor Carriers' Association, Denver, September 23 to 25, and the Nebraska Motor Carriers' Association, Omaha, September 24.

In addition to competition in the straight truck and the tractor-semi-trailer classes, many states also are including a division for drivers of truck and full-trailer combinations. Finals in this class are expected to be held late in September in one of the western states because size and weight restrictions in some eastern states would prevent movement of this type of equipment to the capital.

Teamsters Cooperate with Foreign Labor

Indicating a farsighted policy of co-operation with foreign labor to aid in the recovery of Europe, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters has affiliated with the International Transport Workers' Federation with headquarters in London.

The action followed extensive correspondence between President Tobin and President Jacobus H. Oldenbroek of the Transport Workers.

The correspondence was laid before the June meeting of the general executive board with the recommendation of President Tobin that the Teamsters affiliate. The board approved this action and mailed a check for \$2,800 to

the federation to cover a year's dues.

Mr. Oldenbroek had previously invited Mr. Tobin to address the convention of the federation in Norway this summer but the press of Teamster business made it impossible for Mr. Tobin to consider a trip to Europe at this time.

The officials of the International Transport Workers' Federation were jubilant at the affiliation of the Teamsters, declaring that it would give the federation world-wide prestige and place the Teamsters in a position to exert their influence forcibly for peace and a higher standard of living in all nations of the world.

Labor Press is Free to Fight

Supreme Court Contradicts Interpretation of Taft

THE labor press stands as the principal weapon in the fight of organized labor against the men who enacted the Taft-Hartley Act into law over the veto of President Truman, according to a letter from AFL President William Green and Secretary-Treasurer George Meany.

All union activity in politics must now be financed through separate organizations like Labor's League for Political Education, sustained by donations from individuals.

The letter from Mr. Green and Mr. Meany followed the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States which rejected Senator Taft's drastic interpretation of the law he wrote.

The senator construed it as prohibiting official union publications from printing the voting records of congressmen and senators and from expressing any political opinions whatever.

No doubt that was the reason many members of Congress voted for it. They believed that it stifled criticism for any of their actions and that they could flout the public interest repeatedly with no fear of exposure by the labor press.

In fact, in an exchange with Senator Warren G. Magnuson of Washington State when the Taft-Hartley Act was under consideration in the Senate, Senator Taft stated specifically that THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER would be prohibited from printing or commenting on the voting records of congressmen and senators.

Senator Magnuson, by questioning Taft, exposed the full intent of the sponsors of the act to muzzle the labor press.

Up to that time this publication had periodically printed the voting records of Congress on price control, the Smith-Connally Act and other measures affecting labor and the general public.

That was why Senator Magnuson referred to this magazine in his questions to Taft. And according to Taft, the labor press was not only tied but gagged.

The Supreme Court decided otherwise in the prosecution of CIO President Phil Murray, growing out of his indorsement of Congressman Garmatz in a special election in Baltimore last summer.

The Baltimore Teamsters also took an active part in that campaign in behalf of Mr. Garmatz but were not prosecuted.

The decision of the Supreme Court came late in June and gives the labor press plenty of time to bring the issues of the campaign clearly before their readers.

Labor can be thankful to the Supreme Court for handing down its decision in time to permit labor to benefit by it.

The court ruled that the Taft-Hartley Act did not say what Senator Taft said it did. In other words, he couldn't understand his own law.

The Green-Meany letter urges the labor press to take immediate advantage of the decision to expose the records of all congressional candidates prior to the election of November 2.

Unless the complexion of the next Congress is changed, the Taft-Hartley Act will be amended to say what Senator Taft thought it said. In that event, this will be the last campaign in

which labor can say what it thinks through its official publications.

That is one reason it is so vital to elect men to Congress who are friends of the people and to defeat the violent reactionaries who have promised still stricter labor laws.

The Green-Meany letter emphasizes for labor editors some of the most important issues of the campaign as follows:

"On June 21, the Supreme Court held that our labor press is entirely free to discuss the issues of the 1948 campaign and to urge the defeat of the members of the vicious and vindictive anti-labor bloc which passed the Taft-Hartley Act.

"This decision places a great responsibility on the labor press. It makes the labor press our best and most important weapon in opposing labor's enemies in the House and in the Senate. We feel sure that the labor press will meet this challenge successfully.

"Due to other restrictions in the Taft-Hartley Act we feel that our labor press will be our only free and unrestricted weapon in the campaign of 1948. Many other avenues of activities have been closed by the Taft-Hartley law.

"Therefore we want to make absolutely sure that our labor press is more careful than ever in examining the record of every candidate. We must not by any accident or for any other cause help our enemies in this campaign, no matter how friendly or interesting they may be as persons.

"We are writing this letter to urge as strongly as we can that you devote every possible effort between now and November 1 to a full explanation of the great crimes against the American people that were committed by the 80th Congress.

"First, of course, is the Taft-Hartley Act, an ingenious time bomb constructed for the purpose of destroying the effectiveness of organized labor. It will cripple labor just the way labor was crippled after World War I. The real purpose of the Act, of course, in the long run, is to cut wages and to reduce the standard of living of the American worker.

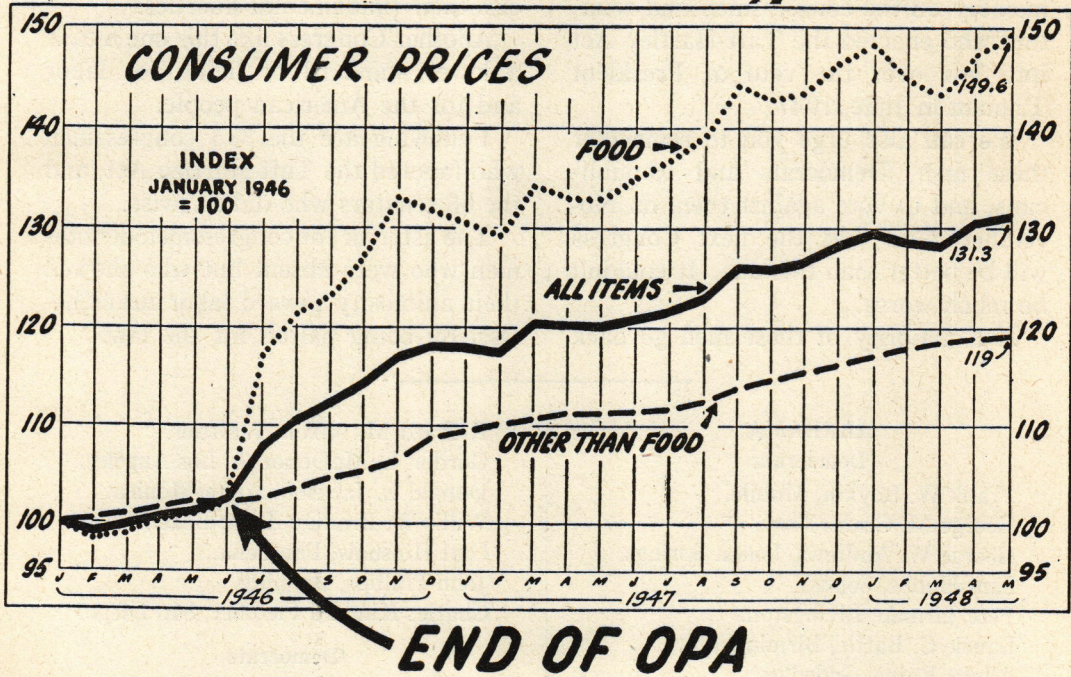
"Then we would call your attention to the Social Security laws. Social Security was established after a bitter fight in 1935. In spite of everything that organized labor and many other good citizens have been able to do, not a single improvement in the Social Security laws could be passed through Congress in the 13 years since 1935.

"This 80th Congress launched attacks on the Social Security system. It exempted one occupation from Social Security privileges over the President's veto. In another bill passed over the President's veto it excluded some 750,000 persons from the benefits of the act. It is extremely important that any candidate supported by organized labor shall favor the expansion of the Social Security Act. It is also important to check the voting record of your senator and congressman to see how they stood in this Congress on measures weakening and crippling the Social Security Act.

"In short, the United States Supreme Court has placed you in the front line of the battle of 1948. We know you will do your part but we cannot help writing this letter to urge you to greater efforts because of the great danger threatening the organized labor movement in the United States."

Fraternally yours,
 WILLIAM GREEN, Chairman
 Labor's League for Political Education.
 GEORGE MEANY, Secretary-Treasurer
 Labor's League for Political Education.

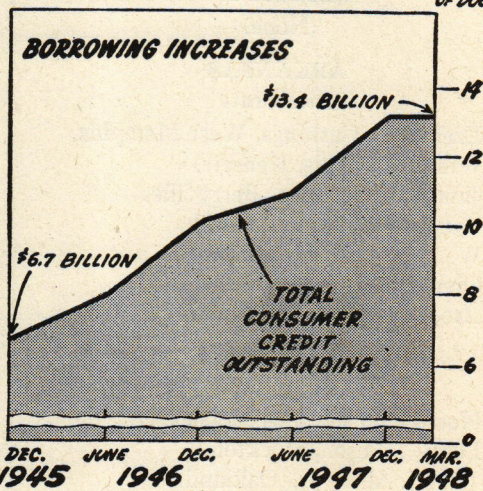
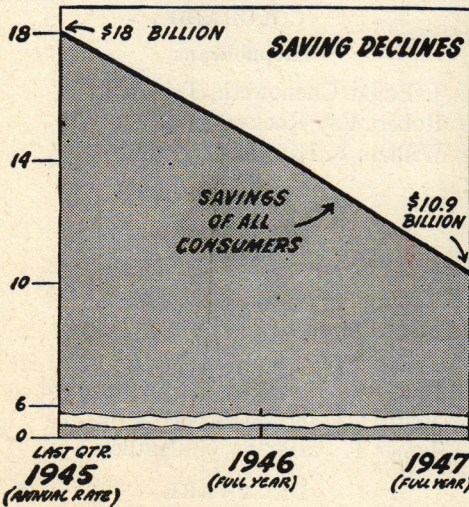
Prices Rise - Savings Fall



BILLIONS OF DOLLARS

CONSUMERS BORROW FROM PAST AND FUTURE

BILLIONS OF DOLLARS



These charts, prepared by the AFL, show clearly what is happening to the American people under the policies of this Congress. Look what happened when Congress killed the OPA and told us prices would level off. They did—like a skyrocket.

Here They Are! Remember Them!

THANKS to the Supreme Court of the United States, we can refresh your memory on the congressmen and senators who enacted the Taft-Hartley Act into law over the veto of President Truman in June, 1947.

We can also urge you to remember these men, Democrats and Republicans, and to vote against them on November 2 so that the next Congress will be better than this one. It couldn't be much worse.

If a majority of these men go back

to Congress, labor can expect more laws denying the rights of men to exercise their fundamental liberties.

Another Congress like this one means a lower standard of living for labor and for the American people.

Following are the 335 congressmen who favored the Taft-Hartley Act, and the 68 senators who did likewise.

The asterisk for congressmen denotes men who were absent but who showed their animosity toward labor nevertheless, by being paired for the law.

ALABAMA

Democrats

Frank W. Boykin, Mobile.
George M. Grant, Troy.
George W. Andrews, Union Springs.
Sam Hobbs, Selma.
Pete Jarman, Livingston.
Laurie C. Battle, Birmingham.
Albert Rains, Gadsden.
Carter Manasco, Jasper.
Robert E. Jones, Scottsboro.

ARIZONA

None.

ARKANSAS

Democrats

Ezekiel C. Gathings, West Memphis.
Wilbur D. Mills, Kensett.
James W. Trimble, Berryville.
Fadjo Cravens, Fort Smith.
W. F. Norrell, Monticello.
Oren Harris, Eldorado.
Brooks Hays, Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA

Republicans

Norris Poulson, Los Angeles.
Leroy Johnson, Stockton.
John J. Allen, Jr., Oakland.
Jack Z. Anderson, San Juan Bautista.
Bertrand W. Gearhart, Fresno.
Ernest K. Bramblett, Pacific Grove.

Richard M. Nixon, Whittier.
Gordon L. McDonough, Los Angeles.
Donald L. Jackson, Santa Monica.
Willis W. Bradley, Long Beach.
Carl Hinshaw, Pasadena.
John Phillips, Banning.
Charles Kimball Fletcher, San Diego.

Democrats

Clarence F. Lea, Santa Rosa.
Clair Engle, Red Bluff.
Alfred J. Elliott, Tulare.

COLORADO

Republicans

J. Edgar Chenoweth, Trinidad.
Robert Fay Rockwell, Paonia.
William S. Hill, Fort Collins.

CONNECTICUT

Republicans

Antoni N. Sadlak, Rockville.
William J. Miller, Wethersfield.
Horace Seely-Brown, Jr., Pomfret Center.
Ellsworth B. Foote, North Branford.
John D. Lodge, Westport.
James T. Patterson, Naugatuck.

DELAWARE

Republican

James C. Boggs, Wilmington.

FLORIDA**Democrats**

James H. Peterson, Lakeland.
Emory H. Price, Jacksonville.
Robert L. F. Sikes, Crestview.
Joe Hendricks, De Land.
Dwight L. Rogers, Ft. Lauderdale.
George A. Smathers, Miami.

GEORGIA**Democrats**

Prince H. Preston, Jr., Statesboro.
Albert S. Camp, Newnan.
James C. Davis, Decatur.
Carl Vinson, Milledgeville.
William M. Wheeler, Alma.
Paul Brown, Elberton.
E. E. Cox, Camilla.
Stephen Pace, Americus.
John S. Wood, Canton.

IDAHO**Republicans**

Abe M. Goff, Moscow.
John Sanborn, Hagerman.

ILLINOIS**Republicans**

William G. Stratton, Morris.
Richard B. Vail, Chicago.
Fred E. Busbey, Chicago.
Thomas L. Owens, Chicago.
Ralph E. Church, Evanston.
Chauncey W. Reed, West Chicago.
Noah M. Mason, Oglesby.
Leo E. Allen, Galena.
Anton J. Johnson, Macomb.
Robert B. Chipperfield, Canton.
Everett M. Dirksen, Pekin.
Leslie C. Arends, Melvin.
Edward H. Jenison, Paris.
Rolla C. McMillen, Decatur.
Sid Simpson, Carrollton.
Evan Howell, Springfield.
Charles W. Vursell, Salem.
Roy Clippinger, Carmi.
Robert J. Twyman, Chicago.

INDIANA**Republicans**

Charles A. Halleck, Rensselaer.
Robert A. Grant, South Bend.
George W. Gillie, Fort Wayne.

Forest A. Harness, Kokomo.
Noble J. Johnson, Terre Haute.
Gerald W. Landis, Linton.
Edward A. Mitchell, Evansville.
Earl Wilson, Bedford.
Raymond S. Springer, Connersville.

IOWA**Republicans**

Thomas E. Martin, Iowa City.
Henry O. Falle, Decorah.
John W. Gwynne, Waterloo.
Karl M. LeCompte, Corydon.
Paul Cunningham, Des Moines.
James I. Dolliver, Fort Dodge.
Ben F. Jensen, Exira.
Charles B. Hoeven, Alton.

KANSAS**Republicans**

Albert M. Cole, Holton.
Errett P. Scrivner, Kansas City.
Herbert A. Meyer, Independence.
Edward H. Rees, Lyon County.
Clifford R. Hope, Garden City.
Wint Smith, Mankato.

KENTUCKY**Democrats**

Noble J. Gregory, Mayfield.
Frank L. Chelf, Lebanon.
Virgil Chapman, Paris.

Republicans

Thruston B. Morton, Glenview.
John M. Robsion, Barbourville.
W. Howes Meade, Paintsville.

LOUISIANA**Democrats**

F. Edward Hebert, New Orleans.
James Domengeaux, Lafayette.
Overton Brooks, Shreveport.
Otto E. Passman, Monroe.
Henry D. Larcade, Jr., Opelousas.
A. Leonard Allen, Winfield.
Hale Boggs, New Orleans.

MAINE**Republicans**

Robert Hale, Portland.
Margaret C. Smith, Skowhegan.
Frank Fellows, Bangor.

MARYLAND**Democrats**

Hugh A. Meade, Baltimore.
George H. Fallon, Baltimore.
Lansdale G. Sasscer, Upper Marlboro.

Republicans

Edward T. Miller, Easton.
James G. Beall, Frostburg.

MASSACHUSETTS**Republicans**

Charles R. Clason, Springfield.
John W. Heselton, Deerfield.
Edith N. Rogers, Lowell.
George J. Bates, Salem.
Angier L. Goodwin, Melrose.
Christian A. Herter, Boston.
Richard B. Wigglesworth, Milton.
Charles L. Gifford, Cotuit.*

MICHIGAN**Republicans**

Earl C. Michener, Adrian.
Paul W. Shafer, Bronson.
Clare E. Hoffman, Allegan.
Bartel J. Jonkman, Grand Rapids.
William W. Blackney, Flint.
Albert J. Engel, Muskegon.
Jesse P. Wolcott, Port Huron.
Fred L. Crawford, Saginaw.
Roy O. Woodruff, Bay City.
Howard A. Coffin, Detroit.
Harold F. Youngblood, Detroit.
George A. Dondero, Royal Oak.

MINNESOTA**Republicans**

August H. Andresen, Red Wing.
Joseph P. O'Hara, Glencoe.
George MacKinnon, Minneapolis.
Edward J. Devitt, St. Paul.
Walter H. Judd, Minneapolis.
Harold Knutson, St. Cloud.
H. Carl Andersen, Tyler.
Harold C. Hagen, Crookston.

MISSISSIPPI**Democrats**

John E. Rankin, Tupelo.
Jamie L. Whitten, Charleston.
William M. Whittington, Greenwood.
Thomas G. Abernethy, Okolona.
William M. Colmer, Pascagoula.
John B. Williams, Raymond.

MISSOURI**Democrats**

Charles J. Bell, Blue Springs.
Orville Zimmerman, Kennett.

Republicans

Wat Arnold, Kirksville.
Max Schwabe, Columbia.
William C. Cole, St. Joseph.
Albert Lee Reeves, Jr., Kansas City.
Marion T. Bennett, Springfield.
Dewey Short, Galena.
Parke M. Banta, Arcadia.
Claude I. Bakewell, St. Louis.
Walter C. Ploeser, Hawthorne.

MONTANA**Republican**

Wesley O. D'Ewart, Wilsall.

NEBRASKA**Republicans**

Carl T. Curtis, Minden.
Howard H. Buffett, Omaha.
Karl Stefan, Norfolk.
Arthur L. Miller, Kimball.

NEVADA**Republican**

Charles H. Russell, Ely.

NEW HAMPSHIRE**Republicans**

Chester E. Merrow, Center Ossipee.
Norris Cotton, Lebanon.

NEW JERSEY**Republicans**

Charles A. Wolverton, Camden.
T. Millet Hand, Cape May City.
James C. Auchincloss, Rumson.
Frank A. Mathews, Jr., Riverton.
Charles A. Eaton, Watchung.
Clifford Philip Case, Rahway.
J. Parnell Thomas, Allendale.
Harry L. Towe, Rutherford.
Fred A. Hartley, Jr., Kearny.
Frank L. Sundstrom, East Orange.
Gordon Canfield, Paterson.
Robert W. Kean, Livingston.

NEW MEXICO**Democrat**

Antonio M. Fernandez, Santa Fe.

NEW YORK**Republicans**

W. Kingsland Macy, Islip.
 Leonard W. Hall, Oyster Bay.
 Henry J. Latham, Queens Village.
 Gregory McMahon, Ozone Park.
 Robert T. Ross, Jackson Heights.
 Robert Nodar, Jr., Maspeth.
 Ellsworth B. Buck, Staten Island.
 Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., New York City.
 David M. Potts, New York City.
 Ralph W. Gwinn, Bronxville.
 Ralph A. Gamble, Larchmont.
 Katharine P. C. St. George, Tuxedo Park.
 Jay LeFevre, New Paltz.
 Bernard W. Kearney, Gloversville.
 Dean P. Taylor, Troy.
 Clarence E. Kilburn, Malone.
 R. Walter Riehlman, Tully.
 Edwin A. Hall, Binghamton.
 John Taber, Auburn.
 W. Sterling Cole, Bath.
 Kenneth B. Keating, Rochester.
 James W. Wadsworth, Geneseo.
 Walter G. Andrews, Buffalo.
 Daniel A. Reed, Dunkirk.
 Edward J. Elsaesser, Buffalo.

NORTH CAROLINA**Democrats**

Herbert C. Bonner, Washington.
 John H. Kerr, Warrenton.
 Graham A. Barden, New Bern.
 Carl T. Durham, Chapel Hill.
 J. Bayard Clark, Fayetteville.
 Charles B. Deane, Rockingham.
 Robert L. Doughton, Laurel Springs.
 Hamilton C. Jones, Charlotte.
 Alfred L. Bulwinkle, Gastonia.
 Monroe M. Redden, Hendersonville.
 Harold D. Cooley, Nashville.

NORTH DAKOTA**Republican**

Charles R. Robertson, Bismarck.

OHIO**Republicans**

George H. Bender, Cleveland Heights.
 Charles H. Elston, Cincinnati.
 William E. Hess, Cincinnati.
 Raymond H. Burke, Hamilton.
 Robert F. Jones, Lima.

Cliff Clevenger, Bryan.
 Edward O. McCowen, Wheelersburg.
 Clarence J. Brown, Blanchester.
 Homer A. Ramey, Toledo.
 Thomas A. Jenkins, Ironton.
 Walter E. Brehm, Logan.
 John M. Vorys, Columbus.
 Alvin F. Weichel, Sandusky.
 P. W. Griffiths, Marietta.
 Henderson H. Carson, Canton.
 J. Harry McGregor, West Lafayette.
 Earl R. Lewis, St. Clairsville.
 Frances P. Bolton, Lyndhurst.

OKLAHOMA**Democrats**

Preston E. Peden, Altus.
 Carl Albert, McAlester.
 William G. Stigler, Stigler.
 A. S. Monroney, Oklahoma City.

Republicans

George B. Schwabe, Tulsa.
 Ross Rizley, Guymon.

OREGON**Republicans**

Walter Norblad, Astoria.
 Lowell Stockman, Pendleton.
 Harris Ellsworth, Roseburg.

PENNSYLVANIA**Republicans**

James Gallagher, Philadelphia.
 Robert N. McGarvey, Philadelphia.
 Hardie Scott, Philadelphia.
 Franklin J. Maloney, Philadelphia.
 George W. Sarbacher, Jr., Philadelphia.
 Hugh D. Scott, Jr., Philadelphia.
 E. Wallace Chadwick, Swathmore.
 Paul B. Dague, Downingtown.
 Frederick A. Muhlenberg, Wernersville.
 Wilson D. Gillette, Towanda.
 Robert F. Rich, Woolrich.
 Samuel K. McConnell, Jr., Wynnewood.
 Richard M. Simpson, Huntingdon.
 John C. Kunkel, Harrisburg.
 Leon H. Gavin, Oil City.
 Chester H. Gross, York.
 James E. Van Zandt, Altoona.*
 William J. Crow, Uniontown.
 Louis E. Graham, Beaver.
 Harve Tibbott, Ebensburg.

Carroll D. Kearns, Farrell.
 John McDowell, Wilkinsburg.
 Robert J. Corbett, Bellevue.
 James G. Fulton, Pittsburgh.
 James P. Scoblick, Archbald.
 Mitchell Jenkins, Trucksville.
 Ivor D. Fenton, Mahanoy City.

RHODE ISLAND

None.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Democrats

L. Mendel Rivers, Charleston.
 John J. Riley, Sumter.
 William J. B. Dorn, Greenwood.
 Joseph R. Bryson, Greenville.
 James P. Richards, Lancaster.
 John L. McMillan, Florence*

SOUTH DAKOTA

Republicans

Karl E. Mundt, Madison.
 Francis Case, Custer.

TENNESSEE

Democrats

Albert A. Gore, Carthage.
 Joseph L. Evins, Smithville.
 James P. Priest, Nashville.
 Wirt Courtney, Franklin.
 Tom Murray, Jackson.
 Jere Cooper, Dyersburg.
 Clifford Davis, Memphis.

Republican

John Jennings, Jr., Knoxville.

TEXAS

Democrats

Lindley Beckworth, Upshur County.
 J. Frank Wilson, Dallas.
 Olin E. Teague, College Station.
 Lyndon B. Johnson, Johnson City.
 William R. Poage, Waco.
 Wingate H. Lucas, Grapevine.
 Ed Gossett, Wichita Falls.
 John E. Lyle, Jr., Corpus Christi.
 Milton H. West, Brownsville.
 Omar Burleson, Anson.
 George H. Mahon, Colorado City.

Paul J. Kilday, San Antonio.
 O. Clark Fisher, San Angelo.
 Tom Pickett, Palestine.
 Eugene Worley, Shamrock.

UTAH

Republican

William A. Dawson, Layton.

VERMONT

Republican

Charles A. Plumley, Northfield.

VIRGINIA

Democrats

Porter Hardy, Jr., Churchland.
 J. Vaughan Gary, Richmond.
 Howard W. Smith, Alexandria.
 Schuyler O. Bland, Newport News.
 Patrick H. Drewry, Petersburg.
 Thomas B. Stanley, Stanleytown.
 James L. Almond, Jr., Roanoke.
 Burr P. Harrison, Winchester.

WASHINGTON

Republicans

Hal Holmes, Ellensburg.
 Walt Horan, Wenatchee.

WEST VIRGINIA

Republicans

Francis J. Love, Wheeling.
 Edward G. Rohrbough, Glenville.
 Hubert S. Ellis, Huntington.
 Melvin C. Snyder, Kingwood.

WISCONSIN

Republicans

Lawrence H. Smith, Racine.
 William H. Stevenson, La Crosse.
 Charles J. Kersten, Milwaukee.
 Frank B. Keefe, Oshkosh.
 Reid F. Murray, Ogdensburg.
 John W. Byrnes, Green Bay.
 Alvin E. O'Konski, Mercer.
 Glenn R. Davis, Waukesha.

WYOMING

Republican

Frank A. Barrett, Lusk.

Nearly 88 per cent of all American communities have only one daily newspaper or have newspapers under single ownership.

These Senators Passed Taft Act

* Denotes Senators Up for Re-election This Year

ARKANSAS

J. W. Fulbright, Democrat.
John L. McClellan, Democrat.*

CALIFORNIA

William F. Knowland, Republican.

COLORADO

Eugene D. Millikin, Republican.

CONNECTICUT

Raymond E. Baldwin, Republican.

DELAWARE

C. Douglass Buck, Republican.*
John J. Williams, Republican.

FLORIDA

Spessard L. Holland, Democrat.

GEORGIA

Walter F. George, Democrat.
Richard B. Russell, Democrat.*

IDAHO

Henry C. Dworshak, Republican.*

ILLINOIS

C. Wayland Brooks, Republican.*

INDIANA

Homer E. Capehart, Republican.
William E. Jenner, Republican.

IOWA

B. B. Hickenlooper, Republican.
George A. Wilson, Republican.*

KANSAS

Arthur Capper, Republican.*
Clyde M. Reed, Republican.

KENTUCKY

John S. Cooper, Republican.*

LOUISIANA

Allen J. Ellender, Democrat.*
John H. Overton, Democrat.

MAINE

Owen Brewster, Republican.
Wallace H. White, Republican.*

MARYLAND

Herbert R. O'Connor, Democrat.
Millard E. Tydings, Democrat.

MASSACHUSETTS

Henry C. Lodge, Republican.
Leverett Saltonstall, Republican.*

MICHIGAN

Homer Ferguson, Republican.*
Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican.

MINNESOTA

Joseph H. Ball, Republican.*
Edward J. Thye, Republican.

MISSISSIPPI

James O. Eastland, Democrat.*

MISSOURI

Forrest C. Donnell, Republican.
James P. Kem, Republican.

MONTANA

Zales N. Ecton, Republican.

NEBRASKA

Hugh Butler, Republican.
Kenneth S. Wherry, Republican.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Styles Bridges, Republican.*
Charles W. Tobey, Republican.

NEW JERSEY

Albert W. Hawkes, Republican.*
H. Alexander Smith, Republican.

NEW MEXICO

Carl A. Hatch, Democrat.*

NEW YORK

Irving M. Ives, Republican.

NORTH CAROLINA

Clyde R. Hoey, Democrat.
William B. Umstead, Democrat.*

NORTH DAKOTA

Milton R. Young, Republican.

OHIO

Robert A. Taft, Republican.
John W. Bricker, Republican.

OKLAHOMA

E. H. Moore, Republican.*

OREGON

Guy Cordon, Republican.*

PENNSYLVANIA

Edward Martin, Republican.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Burnet R. Maybank, Democrat.*

SOUTH DAKOTA

Harlan J. Bushfield, Republican.*
Chan Gurney, Republican.

TENNESSEE

Kenneth McKeller, Democrat.
Tom Stewart, Democrat.*

TEXAS

Tom Connally, Democrat.
W. Lee O'Daniel, Democrat.*

UTAH

Arthur V. Watkins, Republican.

VERMONT

George D. Aiken, Republican.
Ralph E. Flanders, Republican.

VIRGINIA

A. Willis Robertson, Democrat.*
Harry F. Byrd, Democrat.

WASHINGTON

Harry Pulliam Cain, Republican.

WEST VIRGINIA

Chapman Revercomb, Republican.*

WISCONSIN

Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican.
Alexander Wiley, Republican.

WYOMING

Edward V. Robertson, Republican.*

Tobin Refuses to Address Democratic Convention

The following exchange of telegrams, referred to in the article by Thomas E. Flynn on page 17, are self explanatory and are printed for the information of the membership:

Philadelphia, July 1.

Hon. Dan Tobin:

I earnestly and cordially invite you to address the Democratic national convention on the subject of labor at a session to be determined upon receipt of your acceptance.

It is my wish that the delegates and guests of the convention hear the message of labor directly from its leaders. Please reply to Democratic convention headquarters, Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia.

J. HOWARD MCGRATH,
Chairman, Democratic National Convention.

Indianapolis, July 6.

J. Howard McGrath:

In answer to your telegram of July 1, because of the position taken by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters to remain absolutely neutral in the election of candidates until the conventions of both parties have been held, I cannot possibly accept your invitation to address the Democratic national convention.

DANIEL J. TOBIN.

Local No. 697 of Wheeling, W. Va., has moved into its new home in a three-story building, President James Pyle announces. Rooms will be rented to other AFL locals and a large auditorium is available for public gatherings and union meetings. The new quarters give eloquent testimony to the growth of Local No. 697 and the important position it holds in the city's life.

We're Heading for a Crash

ON THE foregoing pages are several charts which reflect the uneasy economic conditions in this country. They show how the rich are becoming richer while the poor are becoming poorer. And the number of the poor is increasing as people borrow from the past and future to pay for the present.

One chart shows the enormous increase in corporation profits under laws enacted by a servile Congress to reduce taxes and remove controls.

Another shows the skyrocketing prices which began with the death of the OPA. A third shows how consumers, to meet these prices, are cutting into their savings or borrowing against their future earnings.

A fourth shows that while wages have steadily increased, the purchasing power of those wages has dwindled as inflation robs the worker of his income. What are we going to do about it?

We have a Congress which closes its eyes and says that things will level off some day. Indeed they will. But they will level off at rock bottom after a terrific crash, if Congress continues to pass laws demanded by the National Association of Manufacturers, the real estate lobby, the housing lobby and other "competitive" interests, competing chiefly in robbing the American consumer.

While claiming controls on business were "Communistic," Congress put more controls on labor.

Apparently the purpose is to intimidate labor so that it will not dare strike or make any demands to spread the huge profits of industry, either in the form of higher wages or lower prices.

So long as there are no price controls, wages can never catch up.

Whenever a manufacturer gives a wage increase he increases his prices, not the amount of the wage increase, but in excess of it.

Consequently, every wage increase means a higher profit for the industry and higher prices for the consumer. And the higher prices take away the benefits of the wage increase. Sometimes, they actually set the worker back further than he was before he got his raise.

Unless the excess profits tax is restored, industry will continue piling billions on top of billions. And unless there is some ceiling on prices, the cost of living will continue to rise until nobody can buy.

Industry promised it would be content with honest profits when it induced Congress to remove price controls. It said the law of supply and demand would take care of everything.

The law of supply and demand, as business enforces it, means the impoverishment of most Americans. It can end only in a disastrous collapse.

We are now preparing to defend our system of government in conflict with totalitarian systems. Unless we move fast, there won't be much left to defend.

WEAR THE EMBLEM OF OUR ORGANIZATION

THE CUTS
SHOWN REPRESENT

Button and Watch Fob

SOLD BY THE GENERAL OFFICE



The prices are as follows:

Gold Plated Buttons (Sterling Silver) . . .	\$.50 apiece
14-K Solid Gold Buttons	2.50 apiece
Watch Charms	2.00 apiece



All Members should have a copy of the International
Constitution and Laws . . . Copies, 10 cents each
Order through your Local

All orders should be sent through the Secretary of the Local Union to

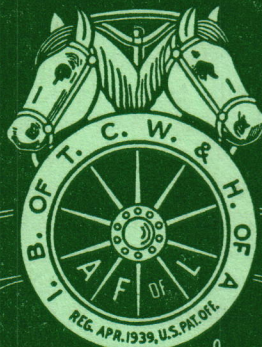
JOHN F. ENGLISH, General Secretary-Treasurer

222 EAST MICHIGAN STREET

INDIANAPOLIS 4, INDIANA

UNION SERVICE

INTERNATIONAL
BROTHERHOOD
of TEAMSTERS
CHAUFFEURS



WAREHOUSEMEN
AND HELPERS
OF
AMERICA

Affiliated with

A.F. of L.

Daniel J. Tolson, General President



John F. English Gen'l Secy-Treasurer

THIS IS THE PROPERTY OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS OF AMERICA

This is the standard union service sign officially approved for all branches of the Teamsters' Union. Order them from the general secretary-treasurer. The signs are of metal, 7 by 11 inches in size. They cost 35 cents each.